

MAN

Let her at least the vocal brags inspire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*
2. To train a horse to graceful action.
He rode up and down gallantly mounted, managing his
horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Knolles.*
3. To govern; to make tractable.
They vault from hunters to the manag'd reed. *Young.*
Let us stick to our point, and we will manage Bull I'll
warrant you. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
4. To wield; to move or use easily.
Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily ma-
naged. *Newton.*
5. To husband; to make the object of caution.
There is no more to manage! If I fall,
It shall be like myself; a setting sun
Should leave a track of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd.
6. To manage loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryd.*
Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to manage his
protestant subjects in the country; he made over his principal-
ity to France. *Addison on Italy.*
To MANAGE, *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.
Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom fees thee want. *Dryden.*
MANAGE, *v. a.* [manage, French.]
1. Conduct; administration.
To him put
The manage of my state. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
This might have been prevented,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakespeare's*
Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, em-
brace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can
quit. *Bacon's Essays.*
The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the
worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from
that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direc-
tion of the intention, and likewise from the whole manage of
the late rebellion. *South's Sermons.*
Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral
incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful manage and
discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. Use; instrumentality.
To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped;
for quicksilver will not endure the manage of the fire. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse.
In thy slumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of manage to the bounding steed. *Shakespeare.*
The horse you must draw in his career with his manage
and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*
MANAGEABLE, *adj.* [from manage.]
1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.
The conditions of weapons and their improvement are,
that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage
may be light and manageable. *Bacon's Essays.*
Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to
bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trem-
bling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are
readily manageable. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Governable; tractable.
MANAGEABLENESS, *n. f.* [from manageable.]
1. Accommodation to easy use.
This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less ex-
actness or manageable of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.
MANAGEMENT, *n. f.* [management, French.]
1. Conduct; administration.
Mark with what management their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*
An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure
more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, in-
frequent, and noisy management. *Locke on Education.*
The wrong management of the earl of Godolphin was the
only cause of the union. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. Practice; transaction; dealing.
He had great management with ecclesiastics in the view of
being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*
MANAGER, *n. f.* [from manage.]
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.
A skilful manager of the rabble, so long as they have but
ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any un-
derstanding. *South's Sermons.*

MAN

The manager opens his sluice every night, and distributes
the water into the town. *Addison.*
An artful manager, that crept between
His friend and flame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband.
A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a ma-
nager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own mo-
tion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple's Miscel.*
The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the
prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that
the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*
MANAGERY, *n. f.* [megagerie, French.]
1. Conduct; direction; administration.
They who most exactly describe that battle, give to fill an
account of any conduct or discretion in the manager of that
affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most
particular relation of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
2. Husbandry; frugality.
The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well at-
tested its good manager, that it is not credible crowns are
conferred gratis. *Deity of Plato.*
3. Manner of using.
No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained
men into the field, but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,
instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the
ready manager of their weapons. *Deity of Plato.*
MANATION, *n. f.* [manatio, Latin.] The act of issuing from
something else.
MANCHE, *n. f.* [French.] A sleeve.
MANCHET, *n. f.* [michet, French.] A small loaf of
fine bread.
Take a small toast of manchets, dipped in oil of sweet al-
monds. *Bacon.*
I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a
cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a manchet. *Morley's Dict.*
MANCHINEEL tree, *n. f.* [manzanilla, Latin.]
The manchineel tree has male flowers, or katkins, which
are produced at remote distances from embryos, which be-
come round fleshy fruit, in which is contained a tough woody
nut, inclosing four or five flat seeds: it is a native of the
West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak; its
wood, which is fawn out into planks, and brought to Eng-
land, is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long,
and is therefore much esteemed in cabinet-makers work: in
cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark, which is of
a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun;
for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the
skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to fall
into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing
their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden
pippen, by which many Europeans have been deceived; some
of whom have greatly suffered, and others lost their lives by
eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: the
leaves of these trees also abound with a milky juice of the
same nature, so that the cattle never shelter themselves under
them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade;
yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Miller.*
To MANCIPATE, *v. a.* [mancipio, Latin.] To enslave; to
bind; to tie.
Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet
the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less
manipated to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to va-
rious ends. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*
MANCIPATION, *n. f.* [from mancipate.] Slavery; involuntary
obligation.
MANCIPLE, *n. f.* [mancept, Latin.] The steward of a com-
munity; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor
of a college.
Their manciple fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their gift went to the mill:
This simkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton's Miller of Trampington.
MANDAMUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king,
so called from the initial word.
MANDARIN, *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.
MANDATARY, *n. f.* [mandataire, Fr. from mandu, Latin.]
He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative,
and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benedic-
tion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
MANDATE, *n. f.* [mandatum, Latin.]
1. Command.
Her force is not any where so apparent as in express man-
dates or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation
going before. *Hobbes, b. i.*
The necessity of the times cast the power of the three
estates upon himself, that his mandates should pass for laws,
whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Hovell's Vocal Forest.*
2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who

MAN

Who knows,
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent
His powerful mandate to you. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
This Moor,
Your special mandate, for the state affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
He thought the mandate forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryd.*
This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear
Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear:
Haste, arm your Ardeans. *Dryden's Æn.*
MANDATOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] Director.
A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a ma-
ster and mandator to his proctor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
MANDATORY, *adj.* [mandare, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.
MANDIBLE, *n. f.* [mandibula, Latin.] The jaw; the instru-
ment of manducation.
He faith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if
the upper mandible did make an articulation with the cran-
ium. *Grew's Museum.*
MANDIBULAR, *n. f.* [from mandibula, Latin.] Belonging to
the jaw.
MANDILION, *n. f.* [mandigliano, Italian.] A soldier's coat.
Skinner. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ains.*
MANDREL, *n. f.* [mandrin, French.]
Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff
into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be
turned; this mandrel is called a shank, or pin-mandrel: and
if the hole the shank is to fit into be very small, and the
work to be fastened on it pretty heavy, then turners fasten a
round iron shank or pin, and fasten their work upon it.
Mason's Mechanical Exercises.
MANDRAKE, *n. f.* [mandragora, Lat. mandragora, Fr.]
The flower of the mandrake consists of one leaf in the
shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts;
the point afterwards becomes a globular soft fruit, in which
are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the roots of this
plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The
reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up,
and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to at-
tempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the
violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*
Among other virtues, mandrakes has been falsely celebra-
ted for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific
quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a nar-
cotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curls, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*
Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cline thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakespeare.*
And shrieks like mandrakes, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakespeare.*
Give me of thy sons mandrakes. *Gen. xxx. 14.*
Go, and catch a falling star,
Get with child a mandrake root. *Dehne.*
To MANDUCATE, *v. a.* [manducare, Lat.] To chew; to eat.
MANDUCATION, *n. f.* [manducatio, Latin.] Eating.
Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the
food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into
the stomach. *Quincy.*
As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ,
it is apparent that our manducation must be spiritual, and
therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be na-
tural flesh. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
MANE, *n. f.* [mane, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on
the neck of horses, or other animals.
Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the mane of the
horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*
A currie comb, mane comb, and whip for a jade. *Tupper.*
The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*
The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their
tails and manes on a light-fire. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
A lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows.
For quitting both their swords and reins,
They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. *Hudibras.*
MANEATER, *n. f.* [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthro-
phagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.
MANED, *adj.* [from mane.] Having a mane.
MANES, *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains
of man after death.
Hail, O ye holy manes! hail again
Paternal ashes. *Dryden's Virg.*
MANFUL, *adj.* [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring.
It had devour'd twas for manful. *Hudibras.*
MANFULLY, *adv.* [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly.

MAN

Artimelia behaved herself manfully in a great fight at sea;
when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*
I slew him manfully in fight. *Shakespeare.*
Without false vantage, or base treachery.
He that with this Christian armour manfully fights against,
and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual ene-
mies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall en-
joy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*
MANFULNESS, *n. f.* [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.
MANGCO'RN, *n. f.* [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of se-
veral kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye.
MANGANESE, *n. f.* [manganesia, low Latin.]
Manganese is extremely well known by name, though the
glalline use it for many different substances, that have the
same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is
properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort
is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Hill.*
Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*
MANGE, *n. f.* [de mangaison, French.] The itch or scab in
cattle.
The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the mange. *Benj. Johnson.*
Tell what evils does divine
The rot in sheep, or mange in swine. *Hudibras, p. i.*
MANGER, *n. f.* [mangeoire, French.] The place or vessel in
which animals are fed with corn.
She brought forth her first-born son, and laid him in a
manger. *Luke ii. 7.*
A churlish cur got into a manger, and there lay growling
to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange's Fab.*
MANGINESS, *n. f.* [from mangy.] Scabbiness; infection with
the mange.
To MANGLE, *v. a.* [mangler, Dutch, to be wanting; man-
cus, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to
butcher.
Cassio, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have mangled you? *Shak.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare.*
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The triple porter of the Sygrian seat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his mangled meat. *Dryden.*
What could swords or poison, racks or flame,
But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*
It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read
or understand her own natural tongue; as any one may find,
who can hear them when they are disposed to mangle a play
or a novel, where the least word out of the common road
disconcerts them. *Swift to a young Lady.*
They have joined the most obdurate consonants without
one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that
most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those
manglings and abbreviations. *Swift's Let. to the Ld. Treasurer.*
Inextricable difficulties occur by mangling the sense, and
curtailing authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
M'NGLER, *n. f.* [from mangle.] A hacker; one that destroys
bunglingly.
Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*
MANGO, *n. f.* [mangon, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java,
brought to Europe pickled.
The fruit with the hulk, when very young, makes a good
preserve, and is used to pickle like mangoes. *Mortimer.*
What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, potatges, champignons, cavares. *King.*
MANGY, *adj.* [from mangy.] Infected with the mange; scabby.
Away, thou ill of a mangy dog!
I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
MANHATER, *n. f.* [man and hater.] A man-hater; one that
hates mankind.
MANHOOD, *n. f.* [from man.]
1. Human nature.
In Seth was the church of God established; from whom
Christ descended, as touching his manhood. *Raleigh.*
Not therefore joins the son
Manhood to Godhead, with more strength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
2. Virility; not womanhood.
'Tis in my power to be a sovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his manhood bow. *Dryden.*
3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy